REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,578.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 2
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One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences 2 Each—Repeat 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
„ Carwar	31	„ Coconada	15
„ Narrakal	June 4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tuticorin	6	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Colombo	7	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Galle	8	„ False Point	18
„ Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intervediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the N-ilgherries can be landed at Na akal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The S.S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	28	„ Kuweit	11
„ Muscat	30	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	June 1	„ Linga	16
„ Linga	3	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bahrein	5	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	5	„ Guadur	21
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beuys, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 9 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	„ 3 8
Third Class	„ 1 8
Horses	„ 4 0
Carriages	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50
SUEZ £20
FIRST „

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 24th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Coxens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ .....Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL .....„ 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.). Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. P. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

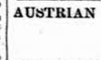
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 900 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 50 H. P. Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£25-0	£20	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per S.S. MURIEL.—The S.S. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which strove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned Cotton at Colaba Cotton Green in jutha of Thucker Bhanjee, Bhanjee Ludha, by order of Vullubhoy Gopaldass, and on account and at the risk of first purchaser Nanabhoy Bomanjee.

About 35 candies Virumgaum New Cotton Marked N B by the seal of the said first purchaser on bags.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND
	GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, Analytical Chemist, received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and Cure remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that attended the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer CORINNA, Dryden, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs Bundres without delay.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. (In celebration of the BIRTH-DAY of the QUEEN.)

THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY,

ON

FRIDAY, THE 23RD MAY, 1873,

IN

"ROMEO AND JULIET,"

AND

THE "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER,"

(A Caricature of INDIAN SATI.)

FIRST CLASS (Reserved).....Rs. 4.
FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 3 | THIRD CLASS.....Rs. 1-8
SECOND CLASS ..... „ 2 | FOURTH CLASS.. ..... „ 1-0

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE PLAY BILLS.

MR. G. INZOLI, Professor of Music, begs to inform his FRIENDS and PUPILS that he has RETURNED from ITALY, and is OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

S. S. XANTHO.—PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK on SATURDAY EVENING, 24th instant.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 30th instant, for the ERECTION of a PASSENGER STATION at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office on application.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to the 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 120 Tons of WROUGHT IRON SCRAPS, lying at the Company's Workshops at Parell, where they may be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd May 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Requisition having been sent in to the Directors of the above-mentioned Company, and the Directors having failed for a period of 21 days to call a Meeting, pursuant to such Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at No. 7, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of May 1873, at 3 P.M., when the Matters referred to in the said Requisition will be brought before the Meeting.

BAPOOBHAI CALIDASS.
જવેર હરજીવન.
i. e. JAVER HURJEEWAN.
LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.
વધનજી નંદજી.
i. e. VISUNJEE NUNDJEE.
LUKSMISHUNKER HARIPURSAD.
ગુલાબચંદ કેશવજી.
i. e. GOOLABCHUND KESSOWJEE.
દામોદર રાધવ દ.
i. e. DAMODER RYCHUND.
AMEECHUND PITAMBER.
ગીરજાશંકર વજાશંકર, દા ધનજી કાશીદાશ.
i. e. GIRJASHUNKER VUJASHUNKER, by DHUNJEE CASSIDASS.
નરશીદાશ જેતારામ.
i. e. NURSEEDASS JAITRAM.
શુંદરદાશ મોરારજી.
i. e. SOONDERDASS MORARJEE.
પરાજીજનદાશ હીરાચંદ.
i. e. PRANJEEWANDASS HEERACHUND.
કાનજી પરશોતમ.
i. e. KAHANJEE PURSHOTUM.
બાળ ગોવીદ આચારામ.
i. e. BALGOVIND ASHARAM.
શા ગોવીદજી જુતા.
i. e. GOVINDJEE JOOTA.
† Mark of BAI MANKORE, widow of GUNGADASS VIJBHOOJANDASS.
SOONDERDASS JADOWJEE.

Bombay, 21st May 1873.

Bombay, 28th April 1873.

To the DIRECTORS of the GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Undersigned, being more than seven of the Shareholders of the above Company, holding in the aggregate more than 1/5th part of the Shares thereof, request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY within 21 days from the date hereof, to consider the following proposition to be passed by way of Special Resolution:—

That Clause 46 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—That Jugjeewandass Hemjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Soonderdass Jadowjee and Rustomjee Pestonjee Palmoria, trading together under the name of Messrs. Jugjeewandass Shamjee and Company of Bombay, and the Member or Members of which that Firm may for the time being shall upon catering into an agreement with the Company in that behalf be the Agents and General Managers of the Company from the 1st day of July 1873 for the purchase of Cotton, Stores, and other things required for the use of the said company, and for the sale of the Yarn or Manufactured by the said Company, and otherwise to act in the management and business of the said Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one quarter of an anna per pound on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company, and it shall be lawful for the said Company to remove the said Firm from office by a Special Resolution only."

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

BAPOOBHAI KALLIDASS, and 16 others,

holding in the aggregate more than 1-5th of the Shares of the Co.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

WINE MERCHANTS.

By Appointment.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Sherries.

Cash	at per dozen	Credit
Rs. 18, 27, 28, 38.		Rs. 20, 30, 31, 42.

Ports.

Rs. 18, 27. Rs. 20, 30

Clarets.

Rs. 11, 14-8, 20, 25, 30. Rs. 12-8, 16, 22-8, 28, 34

Burgundies.

Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21-8, 22-8, 27. Rs. 18, 23, 23, 24, 25, 30

Sauternes.

Rs. 20, 22-8, 30. Rs. 22-8, 25, 30.

Sparkling Wines.

(*Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.*)

Rs. 27, 32, 36, 38, 40. Rs. 30, 36, 40, 42, 44.

Still Rhenish Wines.

(*Hocks and Moselles.*)

Rs. 15, 20, 21, 25, 27, 32, 35, 38. Rs. 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 36, 40.

Superior Cognac Brandies.

(*of our own and other brands.*)

Rs. 18, 20, 23, 24, 27, 33. Rs. 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37

LONDON AND HOLLANDS GINS.

Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. IRISH WHISKEY.

BASS'S ALE; & DUBLIN STOUT.

Agents for the celebrated bottling of M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

Detailed priced lists free on application.

N. B.—Messes, Clubs, and the Trade can be supplied direct on liberal terms from the Company's Continental Agencies.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather: comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	„ 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	„ 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	„ 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	„ 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	„ 2 12

JEWELLERY.	Rs. a.
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	All new Duty Items.

SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk.....	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	80 0
Badham's Wove Cambric, p.doz.	60 0

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair.....	4 8
Fine Merino Undervests, 4 doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze	2 8
Fine „ „ Drawers, each	6 0

COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Full Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk.....	22 0

SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin.....	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Sheil Hats.....	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do. ...	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	

TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Colored „ „ „ ...	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps and Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
„ „ Colored Borders...	7 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from.....	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

THORPE & CO.,

(LATE BULL & Co.)

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILORS,

CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a large case of NEW GOODS, comprising:—

FINE BLUE SERGE, for Suits.
ROYAL NAVY FLANNEL, for Suits.
NEW TIES, } All neat Patterns.
NEW SCARVES, }
NEW SHAPED COLLARS.
STUDS IN SETS OR SINGLE.
SOLITAIRES, LINKS, PUGGREES
MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS.
FANCY TWEEDS, &c., &c.

They have also on hand a large selection of WALKING STICKS all natural Handles.

THORPE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON

IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed to-day at almost the same rates as yesterday.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credits Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10⅞d
Credits do. .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand.....1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99⅜ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...105 to 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 180 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 180 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

NOT much enquiry for steamers; rate £2-15-0 for Liverpool available space is held for £2-17-6. Ships' market quiet except for guaranteed May shipment, for which £2-18-9 and £3 has been paid.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 / Myrabolams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bulk ..... £0 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 35 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business continues to be done in Grey Goods, but prices show no alteration at all. The dealers are not disposed to buy at previous rates, without which the importers are quite unwilling to sell. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40	in. 33	yds. 7	lbs. at	Rs. 4 12 6
750	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	,, at	,, 4 13 0
250	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 6	,, at	,, 4 3 6
1,000	White	Jaconets	40	,, 29	,,	,, at	,, 2 4 3

COTTON.

The market closed firm with an active demand at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Dholleras and Dharwar Sawginned. The following are our closing rates :—

New Comrawuttee.....at Rs 195 to Rs. 200
,, Akote ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 207
,, Broach M.G. .....at ,, 215 to ,, 230
,, Hingughaut.....at ,, 222 to ,, 228
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur.....at ,, 200 to ,, 205
,, Sawginned .....at ,, 212 to ,, 214
,, Compta and Vingorla.....at ,, 175 to ,, 189

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	New	Mowa	.....at	Rs. 202
50	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 201
100	,,	,,	Bhownuggur	.....at	,, 203
50	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 200
100	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 201
100	,,	,,	Dholleruh W. S.	.....at	,, 193½
125	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 191 to 193½
100	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 192
50	,,	,,	Dharwar Saw.	.....at	,, 214
150	,,	,,	Bhoroe	.....at	,, 186 to 188
50	,,	,,	Unjore	.....at	,, 189 to 195
100	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 192½
25	,,	,,	Cutch	.....at	,, 188
125	,,	,,	Wudwan	.....at	,, 186
125	,,	,,	Khandeish	.....at	,, 182½ to 184
50	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 188
100	,,	,,	Veerumgaum	.....at	,, 189 to 190
75	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 1-5½
50	,,	,,	Verawul	.....at	,, 175
150	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 175½
25	,,	,,	,,	.....at	,, 178
50	,,	,,	Nuriad	.....at	,, 169

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. Land shares steady. Press shares closed unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	767½
30,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
12,000	250	all	12½	4 p.ct. National Bank of India.	109½
10,000	250	all	12	do. Oriental Bank	4 0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	0".	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 500
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	169
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	90
600	1,000	all	12p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	815
100	500	all	100 p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,625
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co.....	7,200
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	Fremel Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	925
200	400	250	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	667½
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Rassom's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	400
180	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,355
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	925
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,080
500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,400
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,020
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,180
900	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	116 p.c.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	...	...	Soondercdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	108 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	63
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. at Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
2,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ..	25
2,000	500	all	15 ps.	Preacher & Co	405 x. d.
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	90

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)..	Azzopardi....	Carwar.
	Orchis (s)	Lucas.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 2 bales wall papers, T. Abdoolally ; 4,006 bundles iron hoops, J. Campbell & Co ; 320 casks clay, Oriental S. and W. Company.
Timor, s, 3 tons iron plates, H. Allybhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 6 cases champagne, 2 cases brandy, and 15 cases wine, Knoop & Co.
Moors, s, 12 casks paint, A. Curseijee Dady & Co.
Xantho, s, 11 packages ink, H. F. Soares.
City of Tanjore, 5 cases gingerwine, Payne & Co.
Millwall, 5 cases vermouth, Payne & Co.
Roodee, 44 cases claret and 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Gresham, s, 60 cases gin, J. Nowrojee.
Palermo, 37 cases gin, J. Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 3 cases saffron, A. Curseijee Dady & Co ; 30 cases champagne, S. Rustomjee Sookhia ; 8 cases champagne, G. H. Traill ; 34 cases burgundy, N. Ardaser and Sons ; 102 cases brandy, M. Manockjee.
Arabia, s, 1 box burgundy, N. Ardaser and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 3 hogsheads brandy, N. Ardaser & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Granite City, 50 bales cotton, D. Hemraj.
Pocahontas, 100 bales cotton, C. Dewjee & Co ; 18 bales cotton, M. Jumnadas ; 25 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co ; 600 bundles linseed, H. D. Fisher & Co ; 38 bales cotton, D. Cullianjee ; 65 bales cotton, D. Sajpoll & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K. Luckmedass & Co.
Iron Crown, 9 bales cotton, L. Anundjee ; 100 bales cotton, J. Pursotum ; 110 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co ; 105 bales cotton, E. Framjee & Co ; 231 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 45 bales cotton, D. Morarjee ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co ; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, N. Govindjee ; 50 bales cotton, M. Godoo.
New Era, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Augusta, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 80 cwts horns, M. Veerjee.
Glee Maiden, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Motichund ; 2,040 bags linseed, R. Brothers ; 158 bales cotton, B Dyabhoy ; 100 bales cotton H. Clason & Co ; 300 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co ; 700 bales cotton, Young & Co ; 1,400 bundles coir yarn, S. Pudumsee.
Orchis, s, 48 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 30 bales hemp, S. Mooljee.
Xantho, s, 41 bales cotton, Remington & Co ; 45 bales wool, N. Bhograj ; 50 bales wool, R. Moolchund ; 80 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co ; 122 bales cotton, T. Woomersey ; 8 bales hemp, J. Goculdass ; 12 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co ; 29 cases M. of P. shells, M. Jewraj ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co ; 20 bales hides, F. C. A. Salley & Co ; 37 bales skins, M. A. Surajoodin & Co ; 1 case T. shells, R. Aliruza ; 75 bales wool, J. Pursotum ; 37 bales cotton, Young & Co ; 59 bales cotton, P. Girdhurlall ; 90 bales cotton, B. Ramjee.
Strathclyde, s, 60 bales wool, C. Pittamber ; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co ; 88 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee ; 105 bales cotton, W. Bogle & Co ; 50 bales wool, M. Hurry ; 61 bales cotton, O. Heerjee.
Red Gauntlet, 8,626 dholls coir yarn, N. Khutow ; 125 bales cotton, J. Jewraz.
Muriel, s, 100 tons old iron, W. Cooper & Co ; 500 bundles galls, S. Mooljee.
Alpine, 300 bags linseed, F. Scott & Co.
Walls Castle, 100 cwt horns, H. Daya ; 150 bales cotton, G. Damodar.
Macedon, 4 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Duncairn, 300 bales cotton, F. Muir & Co ; 164 bales cotton, D. G. Hoossen & Co ; 17 bales cotton, J. Balloo.
Gardner Colby, 3 0 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co ; 130 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co.
Andaman, 500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Behar, s, 6 bundles ivory, D. Rattonsey ; 8 cwts ivory, M. Ramjee.
Geelong, s, 16 cases fishmaws and 2 cases olibanum, G. Somjee.

FOR VENICE.

Behar, s, 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 6 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.
Geelong, s, 50 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar, s, 10 bales cotton, K. Preiswerk and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar, s, 10 bales cotton, D. Sasoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 6 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co ; 350 bags pepper, P. Vinay and Co ; 20 bales hides, R. Brothers.
Geelong, s, 100 bales cotton, J. Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar, s, 6 bundles patch leaves, C. Tyabally.
Geelong, s, 12 cases indigo, M. M. Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat, s, 110 bales cotton, H. E. Ellias ; 55 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co ; 5 chests opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat, s, 11 chests opium, D. D. Ghandy and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Danae, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

MAY 21.

Smith, Captain 21st Hussars, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Tulloch, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Campbell, Major, 30th Bengal Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.

MAY 22.

Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Lanowlee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G O No 402, dated 12th May is cancelled, and the following to be substituted in lieu thereof :—

Lt (1st Capt) E J Gunthorpe, Mad S C, Asst Supt of Police, Berar, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Asst Surg H Cook, Medl Dept, Civil Surg, Kaira, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 20 months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G O No 99 of 1869.

G O No 173, dated 25th Feb last, is cancelled.

Lt-Col J W Orchard, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Asst Surg A H William, Ben Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following promotions are made in the Commst Dept :—
Bnl Commst C H Crowe to be Ag Condr, and Serjt Henry E Barnes to be Ag Sub-Condr, with effect from the 3rd May 1873, in succession to Condr Crumley, proceeded on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India.

William Coles, of the 103th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn 15th Regt N I, 2nd April 1873.

Asst Surg C S Close, Surg to H E the Govr, was granted six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, under para 3 and 4 of G G O No 221 of 1863.

Consequent on the return of Capt E S Walcott, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, second class, from England, the following promotion and reversion are made in the Commst Dept to have effect from 1st May 1873.

Capt E S Walcott, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, second class, to be Ag Sub-Asst Commy Genl, first class.

Capt T W Sanders, Ag Sub-Asst Commy Genl, first class, to be Ag Sub-Asst Commy Genl, second class.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col H R Hathway, Cant Mag at Deesa, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 50 days.

Lt W H D Jones to act as Cant Mag at Deesa during the absence of Lt-Col Hathway on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt Walter P Wulshe has been confirmed by the Hon the Govr in Council in the appointment of Supt of the House of Correction and Govr of the Govt Workhouse, with effect from the date of Major Raitt's decease.

Messrs A D Pollen and H Birdwood respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Court on the 13th inst. after office hours.

Mr E Hosking, Supy Asst Collr in the Dist of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr S W Tyndall, Mag of the first class, in the Dist of Kurrachee, is appointed, under Sec 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be Mag in charge of the Shahbandar Div untill further orders.

Mr W S Forman, Ag second class Depy Collr in the Dist of Shikarpore, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr Forman, is also appointed, under Sec 40 of the Act quoted above, to be Mag of the Rohri Division.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr W Woodward, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Ratnagherry, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third class in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec 326).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Todd to act as second Asst Collr of Ratnagherry during Mr Mackenzie's absence, or until further orders.

Mr H Woodward to be Asst Collr of Ratnagherry.

Mr C E Frost to be Asst Collr of Tanna.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services Mr F Elliot, of the Bom C S, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for employment in Berar.

Surg H Cook is appointed second Physician to the Sir J J Hospital, on the retirement of Surg F S Stedman.

Surg H Day, M D, H M's 5th Regt N L I, assumed charge of the Civil Medl duties, Belgaum, in addition to his own, with effect from 14th March 1873, inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg H Cook M D, Professor by Physiology in the Grant Medical College continuing to act as Principal of the College until Dr Hunter's return.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev S Stead, M A, having, on the 24th April 1873, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Blackmore, Marine Surveyor to Messrs Remington & Co, is appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates of Merchant Ships, vice Capt Browne, resigned.

Lt H Mogland, while Ag as Master Attendant, will also officiate as President of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates of Merchant ships.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet
United Kingdom	May 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	June 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 31	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that, hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg erman States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the date of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At 7½ P.M.		At 5 P.M.
Monday.....	May 26	Friday	June 6
	At 5 P.M.		
Friday	May 30	,, ...	,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 2	Monday ..... ,, 30
,, ... ,, 16	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... May 31

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LOWE—May 6th, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, at the residence of her grandfather, the wife of J. G. J. Lowe, Esq., of a son.

CAMERON—May 19th, at Agra, the wife of Sergeant John Cameron, late H. M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, Accountant, Rajpootana State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROWE—M'CHEL—May 15th, at Meerut, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, Chaplain, J. E. Rowe, Esq., Judge of the S. C. C., Loodianah, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Major H. Michel, Retired List, late Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

DEATH.

HATCHELL—May 15th, at Seakote, Mary Mackenzie, the dearly loved wife of F. J. Graham Hatchell, Esq., Punjab Police, aged 23 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

ON turning over the pages of the Administrative Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1872, the enormous figures of income and expenditure strike one with alarm. The fiscal policy of the Municipality is the fiscal policy of the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, and the Chairman of the Bench of Justices is also the Municipal Commissioner. This officer of Government is one of those, who, contrary to the Scriptures, *can* serve two masters, the Government and the Bench of Justices, and can love both equally well, especially the Government. The evidence of the Commissioner's love is plain in the municipal expenditure. It must always be the wish of Government to see a Municipality "getting on," especially a metropolitan Municipality. If Calcutta is not already the first city in India, His Honour of Bengal, and their Worships the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, and the Municipal Engineer, are determined to make it so if money can do it.

The report discloses that "the total amount "at the disposal of the Justices for the year" 1872 was :—

Ordinary Income	Rs. 33,05,102
Extraordinary Income	11,77,865
Cash Balances	5,90,019
Grand Total Rs.	50,72,986
Ordinary Expenditure	Rs. 24 18 846
Extraordinary Expenditure	9,47,239
Grand Total Rs.	43,61,085

Deducting the expenditure from the income there was a balance with the municipal bankers of upwards of seven lacs of rupees. An income of upwards of half a million sterling drawn from a population of 447,600 gives a rate per head of Rs 11-1-9, and an expenditure of upwards of 43½ lacs gives a rate of Rs. 9-11-10 per head of population.

If this is the ordinary fiscal condition of Calcutta the city is in a glorious state of prosperity. Rolling in wealth, the streets are being paved with gold, or what comes to the same thing, tucked in with a double sewer system placed one above the other; the upper or masonry system gigantic in proportions, for carrying slops, night soil, and storm water, the under or pipe system for carrying subsoil water whenever there is any to carry. We cannot but rejoice over a city in which every man, woman, and child comes and throws a guinea annually into the municipal treasury for the purpose of making the city something more than an ancient Rome, and something prouder and better than any other city in India. The contest for supremacy is ended; henceforth Calcutta is the acknowledged metropolis of the British Indian Empire; she has achieved her position by the power of the purse and by the fiscal policy of the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. There was no other way in which the great permanent municipal expenditure of Calcutta could have been established than the way in which it has been established, namely, by associating the wealthy citizens with a few Government officials, dubbing them all Justices of the Peace, and placing the real power in the hands of a few. When the history of our Indian Municipalities comes to be written, as it will be written at the close of the present century, this subtle policy of Government will be credited with all the progress which by that date will have been made in the towns and cities of India. Calcutta will be the leading city. Having learned to live up to an annual expenditure of half a million sterling in the year 1872, that expenditure will be raised to three-quarters of a million or more in the year 1892. Having finished its drainage and water works, its tramways and "squares," its slaughter houses and strand banks, its hospitals and markets, its railways and illuminations, there will still be found room for a heavy current and increasing expenditure; there will still be found a Chairman of the Justices willing to please Government by elaborating a fiscal policy whose Alpha and Omega will be "increased taxation "and public loans." And so will Calcutta maintain its proud position as the capital city of British India.

His Honour of Bengal has doubtless contemplated this picture and rejoiced over it. The Viceroy, too, has shared His Honour's pleasure as he perceived a vastly rising expenditure and the execution of vast works of progress. There is so much pleasure to be derived from contemplating this picture, that every official in Calcutta must have felt proud of all that was being done in and for the city. It is with much reluctance, therefore, that we turn to the question—Who pays the taxes? Unless the masses of the population of Calcutta are in very different pecuniary circumstances to those in the other large towns in India, the fiscal burden must be one of very high pressure indeed. Or is it that the people of Calcutta contribute nothing to the State revenue and are therefore enabled to bear the guinea tax per head for municipal purposes? Like other Indian Municipalities that of Calcutta possesses no real property, and its best source of revenue is derived from the sale of the water in the river. In reproductive

should be laid before Parliament, but this will probably not be done till towards the end of the Session, when the House and the country will have ceased to take any interest in the subject. Practically, it rests with Sir Bartle Frere himself to determine what course England shall do. If he declare that it is absolutely necessary to take a certain course in order to put down the slave trade, no Ministry will dare to provoke public criticism by refusing to support him; if he hesitate to act for fear of offending great people at home, the Ministry will make him a scapegoat, and he will get no thanks from anybody.

The Indian Court at the Vienna Exhibition, which opens to-day, is said to be a very good one; but, if the fact be so, the credit is due to the gentlemen at the India Office who have charge of this Department, not to the authorities at Bombay, who are, I hear, behind time as usual. As for all the Indian goods that were to have been sent forward for exhibition at South Kensington they have not come to hand even yet, though the Exhibition was opened on Easter Monday. The packages were, I believe, opened *en route* for the benefit of your Bombay Exhibition; and of course they could not very well be in two places at once. Is there any truth in the rumour that the privilege of buying choice articles of Indian manufacture at cost price and sending them to England has been scandalously abused by some of the magnates of Bombay who have had to do with these Exhibitions?

J. M. M.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 2.)

The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill has passed committee in the Lords; and amendment that the Lord Chancellor should continue the head of the Equity Bench being carried against the Government.

In the Commons, in reply to a question by Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Grant Duff has stated that the Indian Government has no intention of making any alteration in the policy they have hitherto pursued with respect to the religious and moral education of the natives of India. Mr. Grant Duff has also stated, in reply to Sir C. Wingfield as to whether the question of gauge for the Punjab lines of railway had yet been decided or referred to the consideration of the Viceroy of India, that the question is still under consideration, and must remain open till the reply of the Viceroy has been received and considered by the Secretary of State. In committee on the East Indian Loan Bill, a motion by Mr. Fawcett that it was inexpedient that such a loan should be raised without full explanation as to the purposes to which the money was to be applied, was lost by a majority of 42. A resolution introduced by Lord C. Hamilton in favour of the purchase of the Irish railways by the State has been negatived. The Women's Disabilities Bill has been thrown out on its second reading; and a motion by Mr. W. H. Smith, in considering the Budget resolutions, that before deciding on a reduction of indirect taxation the House ought to be put in possession of the views of the Government on the maintenance and adjustment of local and imperial direct taxation, has been lost without a division.

The Vienna Exhibition has been opened with much ceremony and success by the Emperor in person.

Contrary to all expectations, M. Barodet, the Radical ex-mayor of Lyons, has been returned as member for Paris, having beaten M. Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by a majority of 45,000 votes. M. Thiers is said not to be annoyed, but the general feeling in France is that the present Cabinet is considerably shaken, and many respectable families are leaving Paris.

The King of Italy has accepted the resignation of his Ministry.

The news from Spain is again far from satisfactory. Victories by the Carlists, and indefinite attacks by the military, continue to occur daily. By this morning's telegrams we learn that a Carlist chief has destroyed the telegraph wires and burnt a railway-station on the Tarragona and Lerida line, by means of petroleum, after stopping the Madrid mail train and compelling the driver to disable his engine. At Berga a Carlist is said to have been taken out of prison and shot by Volunteers. Some of the members of the band of Savalls have surrendered to General Velarde, who granted them an unconditional amnesty. Quietness has, however, been restored in Madrid.

Although the Pope is said to be better, steps are being taken in the Vatican for the election of his successor.

It is announced from the Hague that the Dutch Government is taking energetic steps to send military reinforcements to their East Indian possessions.

The American troops have met with fresh reverses at the hands of the Modoc Indians, who have retreated to other lava formations, from the recesses and secret passages in which they can attack their invaders with impunity. The Americans have lost about eighteen men, and have had over twenty wounded, in a ambuscade by the Indians.

The Queen has left Osborne and returned to Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition on the 1st May.

The will of the late Emperor Napoleon has been proved, and the private property, sworn under £120,000, all of which is left to the Empress. The Prince Imperial is desired to study the writings, deeds, and correspondence of the prisoner of St. Helena.

The Tichborne trial is slowly progressing. The opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution lasted over six days. Much of the evidence adduced is a repetition of that given at the former trial. The court is crowded to excess daily, and the public interest has in no way decreased.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed with costs the appeal of Beerchunder Jobrago *v.* the Receiver of the Supreme Court of Bengal.

Mr. G. W. Goodliffe, late accountant at the India Office, has been again examined by the Indian Finance Committee.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, at the Newmarket Spring Meeting, has been won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's Gang Forward.

Consols for money and account, 93¼ to 93⅜.

Obituary of the Week.—Col. J. W. Sanders, Ben. Inf.; the Rev. H. Parish, chaplain, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Bird, Med. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. W. E. Litchfield, Med. Ret.; W. C. Macready, the late tragedian; the Hon. F. Cadell; Lord Chichester; the Hon. Beatrice Mary Catherine Clifford; Admiral G. W. Huges D'Aeth; the Hon. Dulcebella Maria Eden; Lieut.-Col. S. W. H. Hawker, 21st Fusiliers; Captain J. W. Vaughan, R. N., C. B.; Lady Seton; Rear-Admiral T. Brock, C. B.; J. R. Hope Scott; Q. C.; Lady Lyell; Major Chetwynd, late M. P.

BANDORA POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"T." in your issue of this date, writing on his "mala fortuna" in not being allowed to enter the premises of Mr. Richmond, the Deputy Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, seems not to consider that it would be a breach of law on his part to be trespassing on a ground which does not appertain to him. I can justify the conduct of Mr. Richmond, and state that he acted rightly in placing the cook in question at his gate and thus preventing intruders from having any access to his house. From what I have learnt, I can state that Mr. Richmond had reasons to complain of the audacity on the part of some of the European residents of Bandora when taking a stroll at the rear of his house and boldly entering his verandah to enjoy the sea-breeze. And, Sir, allow me to assure you that no one has a right to force his entrance into this ground, for it is no Government property, but the personal property of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, to whom the house as well belongs.

A. F.

Bombay, 22nd May.

STUDY OF HEBREW REQUISITE FOR CORRECT PREACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Notwithstanding the earnest persuasives of the Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's and others, how has it occurred that so little encouragement has been given to the study of Hebrew that one who does take the trouble may have it said of him—

> "I had rather live
> With cheese and garlic in a windmill far,
> Than feed on Cates, and have him talk to me
> In any summer house of Christendom."

If Government would cause a revised edition of Aaron Pict's Bible Concordance to be published, a copy given to every clergyman or missionary coming out to enlighten persons in the East, and offer prizes and preferments, elders and conversants would not have their ears so often offended by perversions of Scripture texts. A worthy person in the West, ignorant of the language he had to expound, taking Job xiv., 14, as his text, explained to his congregation that *If a man die* should be *When a man dies*—as all men must die; whereas if he could have referred to a concordance he would have found that what is translated "man" is in the original Gever or Geber—strong man—so that the allusion is to sudden death in health and strength; however robust, he would not live again on this earth.

If those who are deputed to expound Scripture to us will not qualify, there is high authority for others doing so, for our benefit.

"Non tantum autem illi qui ex professo futuri sunt Theologi sed etiam reliqui pii omnes, et cum primis literati," &c.

WELL WISHER.

Bombay, 21st May.

SPINNING COMPANIES—THEIR PROMOTERS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In these days of commercial supineness a sort of activity is springing up in certain quarters, indicative of a tendency towards a revival of the old share mania, from the ruinous effects of which Bombay has even now but partially recovered. This activity mostly manifests itself in the formation of spinning companies, of which it may be reasonably doubted whether we have not already had enough. But this consideration has of course no interest for those philanthropists, who, content to pay their labours with the modest returns of a life commission, are for ever launching new projects for the benefit of poor Bombayites. Every new concern is ushered with peculiar facilities and advantages, and, if the prospectuses are to be believed, with the most certain chances of success. Persons with funds, or a little intrigue, which now-a-days means the same thing, thus contrive to drive a roaring trade in the midst of all but universal depression by preying upon the credulity of those who, wide-awake enough in other matters, are unhappily too prone to believe in the success of a mill simply because it happens to be amongst the largest in the world, or because it has the peculiar advantage of being installed into a building ready prepared for its reception.

One gigantic concern, reached by rail in less than an hour, now approaching completion so far as the building is concerned, but the starting of which as a mill is even at a distant period extremely doubtful, is now engaging public attention, and has well nigh drawn into the mad wheel of speculation several well-known names, whom past experience, it was to be hoped, had made wiser. The complacent promoter, confident of a life commission (which means sure gain without the chances of loss) is endeavouring to cast up shares in order to get his own off his hands in the most profitable manner possible. The latest dodge in that line has been a treat on the premises to some six hundred hungry brokers, who in grateful acknowledgment of the *Sons Poores* served out to them, could do nothing less than puff up the very doors and windows of the building—just for all the world as if these were a guarantee of success; backed in their laudable efforts by a few hirelings in the secret service of the *sett* himself. The result is that the unwary are being gently led into neat traps, and although their better senses are evidently confounded, it may perhaps not be amiss to remind them that the giant mill, with which they are so desperately in love, will require, to keep it going and to hold both store and stock, a floating capital of somewhere about 8 to 10 lacs, if not more, which it will be absolutely impossible to find. The mill, moreover, is under the immediate management of persons who, whatever their business capacities may be, are yet so blissfully ignorant of machinery as to be unable to tell a bolt from a nut. In my opinion the concern, from its very size, which is now quoted in its favour, will never be a paying one, and it is from no vindictive feeling that I venture to predict the day when, after swallowing up a mint of money, it will have to be given away *piecemeal* to the caster, for want of a single individual rich enough or plucky enough to take it up as it is.

Another concern (which now lives for the most part on paper and might possibly have died there if the energetic secretaries, after toiling in vain for six weary months to secure the requisite number of shareholders, had not hit upon the timely expedient of purchasing with a part of their own commission the influence of a fat Bania who already enjoys the commission of two of our local mills) comes to us recommended with the "opinion of an experienced engineer," whoever he may be, and with the special advantage of a *ready* building enjoying the double convenience of proximity to the bunder and to the proposed terminus of one of our railways. This, as it will save the company the erection of a building at an enormous cost, which in the language of the prospectus would remain "locked-up," is of course a thing to jump at, and would-be shareholders are perhaps already indulging in golden dreams of enormous profits in return for a small outlay. But the secret of the scheme is ominous of evil. An unlucky leaseholder, saddled with the heavy rental of upwards of a thousand rupees a month for more than a lifetime, finds the welcome opportunity of throwing the inconvenient reponsibility off his shoulders; and the generous secretaries, satisfied only with a poor quarter anna or so for the *Avoirdupois* (as pointedly mentioned in the prospectus for fear of mistakes) do him a good turn by putting the encumbrance on the company's back. The monthly rent is of course no consideration, being only Rs. 1,650 per month, liable to be doubled in the event of the secretaries' removal. Between them the leaseholder and the secretaries have thus managed to do a good bit of business, the one relieving himself of a heavy burden, the others making sure of their commission when in place, or of one-half of the doubled rent when out of it. But have the shareholders, both those that are so already and those that contemplate being so, ever thought of the consequences of the mill at any time stopping work or winding-up? The rent would of course run on, and the company, in order to meet the long lease, would have to put up their machinery for what it might fetch, when perhaps the modest secretaries might themselves step in and, buying the concern cheap, start again on their own account.

In these and such other bubble concerns, the shareholders, as it appears to me, is all the grief, the gain accrues only to the knowing ones who have the prudence, to use a homely proverb, to make hay while the sun shines.

Speculation is at all times a game of excitement, and regardless of ulterior consequences the best of men are often caught in it. But it is the duty of publicists and of every one else having the welfare of his country at heart to raise a warning voice before it is too late; and you, Mr. Editor, if you do not take up the matter yourself, will, at least, I hope, not gruge this letter a corner in your paper.

X. Y. Z.

21st May.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJPOOTANA, 10TH MAY.

My last letter from these States appeared in your issue of the 1st instant and closed with, but did not conclude, my strictures on all matters connected with, and pertaining to, the Mayo College at Ajmere. I left off with a Latin quotation (which I trust to live to see verified) and the last telegram of the Viceroy concerning this grand educational scheme. I think I traced the status of affairs up to the commencement of last year, when Mr. Gordon, under orders *direct* from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, was out on his roving commission to get hold of an alternative design in Hindoo architecture, and for which purpose he was proceed to Deeg and other places to visit existing buildings or ruins. Not only had the bundles of red-tape been opened to tie up all the correspondence that was about to accumulate in the circumlocution offices; but here was a civil engineer of high merit, after having completed a project to which no architect would take exception, sent circumambulating to find an *alternative* design. It is true that Mr. Gordon is a paid servant of Government, and therefore his time is at their disposal. I can imagine then what a strain his professional sensibilities must have received when, after all the months of previous labour he must have bestowed on his first plan, he was directed to substitute Hindoo for the unrivalled glory of the Grecian Doric order of architecture. For an educational institution, such as the Mayo College was or is proposed to be, for intellectual beauty, for perfection of proportion, for beauty of detail, for the exquisite perception of the highest principles of art, nothing can compare to the Grecian Doric, not that I by any means, in naming the two in juxta-position, purpose for one moment to under-estimate the architectural magnificence of the Hindoos. As in nearly all the plays of Shakspeare there is a double action which traverses the drama and reflects it on a small scale, so in the subject before me there is a bifurcated idea—the idea echoing itself, the action trailing its own shadow—a smaller action, but its parallel. There is the design for the temple of learning to which nothing in India was to compare, all approved of by the Tritons when the Tritons start in search of something more to commend;—the minnows, who somehow have found their way to the purling streams, first approved of the plans and sites for the students' residences, these being merely the necessary and inferior adjuncts to the main structure, when they also follow suit,—they go in search also of epurative amendment.

To explain what follows and all that has gone before I must now introduce the by players. Mr. Gordon having been placed in charge of the Mayo College Division, under the orders immediately of the Government of India, was subjected, in matters non-professional, to the orders of the Commissioner of Ajmere, and through him to those of the Chief Commissioner, who is the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana. It was the main building alone apparently on which he was *en regle* in the profession of a civil engineer,—all the rest, including the plans for, what are vulgarly termed the *boarding houses*, but which the late Viceroy more elegantly and euphoniously, and more in harmony with all the surroundings, entitled the *residences*, were brought into the category of non-professional. Now this altogether not very enviable position threw Mr. Gordon into a cross-fire of criticism from above and below and from either side, the most distressing of which, perhaps, came from the chief engineer of Ajmere and Mharwarra, who acted also in one other capacity as Secretary to Government Public Works Department, and who was always by the side of the Chief Commissioner.

However, Mr. Gordon stuck on his architecturalotus and was absent during all of January 1872. Not that he by any means prospected the whole of Rajpootana; nor, in truth, was it necessary that he should have done any part of it, but Deeg having been pointedly indicated, it was requisite that some roving should be accomplished. It is necessary here to observe that throughout the whole range of Hindoo architectural art, there does not exist one single building, ancient or comparatively modern, that was ever erected for the purposes of a college—pure and simple. The real motive of shaping Mr. Gordon's course to Deeg was that he might inspect its garden-palace, erected by Soorej Mull, the virtual founder of the Bhurtpore dynasty in the middle of the last century. As a palace, in its extent and magnificence, it surpasses even the exquisite designs of the regal residences of Jeypore and Oodeypore in the grandeur of its conception and the profusion and beauty of its elaborate detail. I shall not weary your readers with a minute description of the plan and design of this splendid building. Mr. Gordon went in search of collegiate, not palatial, ideas after the Hindu style.

An amended rough plan for the allotment of sites for the residences was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner at Deolee at the end of January 1872, and after general approval was finally submitted for orders on the 13th March. This plan was returned by the Chief Commissioner in December last year, but no orders accompanied it, and consequently the sites could not be allotted, although the Maharajah of Jeypore had been ready for more than a year to commence the residency for the students of *his* State. The details of the estimate for each block, which was to accommodate twelve students, and amounted to nearly Rs. 36,000, were sanctioned by the Government of India in May last, but no orders had been given for the commencement of the work, nor were any received during the year. It appears that Mr. Gordon was employed in preparing and elaborating his alternative design from February to June inclusive, and this was transmitted to the Government of India last July. Whether five months would, the Commissioner remarks, be considered by those who understand such matters best as too long for the preparation of a design of such elaboration he leaves for professional officers to decide, but Mr. Gordon having been blamed for delay, it was necessary to vindicate him in this respect.

At the commencement of last year the quarrying for the marble was commenced at a place called Tibijee, some six miles south of Ajmere. The services of a European quarryman were engaged, and for five months there were seldom less than one hundred labourers employed on the works. Doubts, however, began to arise as to the quality of the marble mined, and the intrinsic merits of the material. Having visited the spot I found the stone not perhaps quite so fine as a builder could have desired for *construction*. It is very hard, *compact*, and capable of high polish, but coarse in texture and uneven in colour and grain. It is admirably adapted for *sub*struction. Possibly if the quarrying were carried on to below water level, marble of a purer quality may be obtained. It was suggested that a member of the Geological Survey might be deputed to inspect and report upon the stone, several samples of which were transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, but whether another bundle of red-tape had been untied to secure this report does not appear.

During the past year there was also a discussion as to opening the College in temporary buildings. At first it was proposed by the Commissioner to convert the barracks, situate in the magazine and arsenal, into dwelling-houses (places would have been the right word), but this was negatived by the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A plan and estimate for their conversion were prepared by Mr. Gordon, who must have keenly felt the step from the sublime to the ridiculous when engaged on this special work. The Commissioner must have been very simple if he deemed that the sons of Rajpoot Chiefs, not the least of whose vices is an inordinate pride, would have taken kindly to a barrack for a company of European soldiers in whatever way the genius of an architect may have varied them to suit the high-born condition of their tenants, not one of whom would have been without his carriage and pair and a number of attendant cavaliers. To sum up last year's work therefore, not much practical progress was made. Plans for the main building, for the residences, and for plotting out the ground into sites for each native State had been submitted—had each in turn been disapproved, and had each in turn been re-submitted without any final orders having been passed. Mr. Gordon deserves no blame for the delay, nor can any be attached to the Commissioner. That official, in washing his hands of the whole matter and in resigning the control he had hitherto exercised over Mr. Gordon in unprofessional matters, expressed his sincere desire hat some early steps might be taken to commence a work he was sure every native Chief in Rajpootana must now believe was not forgotten with the late lamented *accident* Mr. Saunders terms it, that deprived the country of the late Viceroy, the author and originator of this benevolent scheme, and who took so deep a personal interest in the matter. I wish I could endorse the sentiment of the Commissioner as to the belief of the Chiefs. In my humble opinion they are becoming heartily sick of the delay. All their soaring ideas concerning this *grand scheme* for a college flew up like rockets, and are, I am afraid, fast tumbling down again in sticks.

I have up to this said little of the alternative design in the Hindu style. Having inspected the plans, and being a non-professional, I shall have some difficulty in conveying a correct impression on paper of the caste and style of the proposed building, but as I have determined to incorporate all that I have to say for some time relative to the Mayo College in this letter, I must deliver the train of its burden and go on afterwards to matter I have next to take in hand.

Fergusson, in his History of Architecture, remarks in the graphic description given by him of the Hullabeed temple in Mysore, that if it were possible to illustrate it to such an extent as to render its peculiarities familiar there would be few things more interesting or more instructive than to institute a comparison between it and the Parthenon of Athens which he considers the Alpha and Omega of architectural design, and that between the two extremes lies the whole range of art. The Parthenon is the best example that is known of pure refined intellectual power applied to the production of an architectural design. The sculpture is exquisitely designed to aid the perfection of the masonry—severe and godlike, but with no condescension to the lower feelings of humanity. The Hullabeed temple is the opposite of all this. It is regular but with a studied variety of outline in plan and even greater variety in detail. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found pourtrayed on the walls; but of pure intellect there is little—less than there is of human feeling in the Parthenon.

Well, comparing small things with great, Mr. Gordon's first design approved of by the late Earl Mayo is after the pure Grecian—the alternative is after the Rajpoot style, the noblest existent specimen of which is found in the Hullabeed temple. The *ground* plan of Mr. Gordon's first work lies unaltered in the alternative work. Of course all the curves of any kind whatever, domical or otherwise, have given place to the artistic combination, I must admit, of strictly horizontal, perpendicular, and vertical lines. There is not a curvilineal throughout the mass of the whole plan that could offend the eye of a Hindoo architect. The whole is a mass of rectilinear *rect* and *acute* angular symmetry. The style is *Chalukya* or Rajpoot, and here Mr. Gordon has exhibited that exquisite artistic tact and taste so becoming the true gentleman. When called upon to construct a design that would bear, in his opinion, but a very inferior comparison with the more exalted style, he sought for and chose the best he could find. The name Chalukya is adopted as that of the most powerful and widely disseminated Rajpoot tribe at the time the art was most flourishing. Though the principal seat of the Rajpoots at the present day is Rajpootana, it was not so sixteen centuries back. The territorial boundaries of the Chalukyan style are generally identical with those of the Jains, which indeed is its pendant, the fact being that the Rajpoots were Jainas before their conversion to Hindooism, and they are not all converted to this day. Now the history of the Rajpoots may be told in a few words. During the first century of the Christian era, and for 200 or 300 years afterwards, vast hordes of Scythian origin known to us as Yuechai, white Huns, Sakas, and other names, crossed the Lower Indus into India. They naturally first settled in the fertile plains of Guzerat, but in course of time pushed their settlements as far north as Ajmere and Gwalior. Southwards they occupied the whole of the western parts of India as far as the Mysore territory. Their southern capital, Dwarasamudra (Hullabeed) was taken by the Mahomedans in 1310 and has since been deserted, but the temples remain, giving the history of the style of building—ethnology, in fact, applied to art. If the idea of an alternative design was to revive within the Rajpoot breast their past faded glories, there will be nothing still, in its conception, true national art, strongly tinged by the national peculiarities of the time, the place, and the people. The beauty of the best ancient examples is urged in favour of the adoption for this university of some native style of architecture. This argument would have great weight if it were impossible to provide anything beautiful that would also be classic or European; or, if it could be hoped that an Oriental building, designed even by the best European willing to appreciate it, and carried out by the P.W.D. of India or by any other agency, to obtain a shred of that beauty which the Jaina and Hindoo works—the offspring of oriental minds, carried out by oriental hands, under oriental superintendence and with oriental lavishness of expenditure and amplitude of leisure—would undoubtedly possess. Our public buildings in India are wanted promptly and for an approximately definite cost; and this circumstance is quite sufficient to exclude those Eastern styles which could only be obtained in perfection by putting the work into the hands of an Eastern architect, and giving him his whole life-time to work to, and a bottomless purse to draw from. Taken in any light, this alternative Hindoo plan, drafted by a foreign hand, will want all the extraordinary richness and beauty of sculpture and all that profusion of elaborate detail and exquisite feeling for grace of outline inseparable from Hindoo designs. All the purposes for which it may be erected as a University may possibly be met, but as a work of art it will be an indescribable incongruity which Jack quaintly portrays as being neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. It is not be a temple, though it will partake of the construction of one—it will be a college, but worthless as an effort of high art, because it does not honestly represent the thoughts and feelings of him who has designed and may build it, or the height of his loftier aspirations. One style may not be better than another, but in this instance that is best which is the most appropriate to which it is applied: you will remember, I do not affirm that the alternative design by Mr. Gordon will be accepted, or that any other similar one will be sanctioned in its stead, but when it is reflected that an English education, if not classical, yet of a very high order, is contemplated in this institution, it is to be hoped for consistency's sake and its connection with the name of the statesman who is virtually its founder, that the building may express a national individuality more intense and more truthful than custom, fashion, or government, and that the authorities will not stultify themselves so far as to leave out all trace of that European style in a collegiate institution that is intended to mark an era in the thoughts, studies, and acquirements of the Rajpoot nobility; or, to sum up, that they will not make a hash of the calipash, or a mock of the calipee.

At present the grounds are being laid out near Ajmere. The boarding-houses for the Joudhpore and Jeypore students have been commenced, each block having its own distinctive order of architecture. The ranges of the Residency houses are *protem* to be utilized as a college, and studies are to progress till arrangements for the main building and all connected therewith have been perfected. When we may look for a completion of the whole design is purely a matter of conjecture.

*** By a mistake this letter appears out of its sequence.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

Fire near Nowsaree.—Last week a small village near Nowsaree was destroyed by fire.

Assault.—A Hindoo named Kairoo Balloo was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with assaulting one Ettoo Rama. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

Robbing a Child.—A man named Mahomed Oomer residing at Oomerearry, reported to the police on Wednesday that a neck ornament was stolen from the person of his child.

Police Courts.—To-day the Police Courts will be opened for disposal of the morning cases only, and to-morrow they will be closed entirely, on account of its being the Queen's birthday.

Torturing a Horse.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, one Shaik Yacoob, a hack buggy driver, was charged with torturing his horse and was fined five rupees.

Grant Medical College.—Dr. H. Cook has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, continuing to act as Principal of the College until Dr. Hunter's return.

Second Assistant Collector of Ruthagherry.—Mr. J. H. Todd, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Ruthagherry, during Mr. Mackenzie's absence.

Superintendent of the House of Correction.—Captain W. P. Walshe has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the House of Correction and Governor of the Government Work-house, with effect from the date of Major Raitt's decease.

Theft of Ornaments.—A Hindoo named Ramshett Sudashwsett appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and obtained warrants of apprehension against Awdee and Ladoo, women, and one Wamon, charging them with stealing certain gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 124.

Refusal of Duty.—William Edwards, a seaman of the ship Iron Cross, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The man agreed to turn to, and was ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

Accident at Khundwa.—A bullock cart, loaded with stones for the State Railway, capsized on Tuesday a short distance from the railway crossing, and one of the large stones fell on the bullock driver's foot, so seriously injuring it that it had to be amputated a few hours afterwards.

Certificates of Competency to Masters and Mates of Merchant Ships.—Captain F. Blackmore, Marine Surveyor to Messrs Remington and Co., has been appointed a member of the board of examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships, vice Captain Browne, resigned.

Panthers at Poorundhur.—We learn from Poorundhur, that on the morning of Sunday last a very fine aged panther was killed about two miles from the foot of Poorundhur by Lieutenant Tickell of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment; two others made their escape, though it must be confessed that their predicament must have been rather a Ticklish one.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th May 1873, Rs. 57,58,301; add silver received during the week Rs. 59,169; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 6,50,000; total balance, Rs. 51,67,470. There are in addition 9,31,450 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Theft of Government Property.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Mahomed Russool and Shaik Khan Ally Khan were charged with stealing a lot of iron spikes, belonging to the Executive Engineer Presidency Division. The second prisoner was acquitted. The first man was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident at Bhosawul.—An accident occurred in Bhosawul yard on Tuesday which resulted in the death of a permanent way muccadum. It appears that the deceased was walking alongside one of the lines of rails, and when an engine was a few yards off him he got confused and thoughtlessly stepped in front of it. He was knocked down, and expired a few hours afterwards. He had been in the Company's employ twelve years.

Theft on Board-ship.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Alli bin Abab and Alli Toor, coolies, were charged with stealing part cargo of the British ship Timor, namely, a quantity of white cloth, books, &c. They were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to receive twelve stripes on board the vessel.—Two other coolies, employed on board the ship, were charged with stealing a quantity of coloured cloth, and were each sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Burglary.—Yesterday morning information was given to the police that some persons entered the servants' quarters of Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, on the night previous, and took a box containing wearing apparel into the adjoining compound, where the box was apparently opened with a key, and the whole of its contents extracted. Mr. Constable Boorer, on making a searching Inquiry into the matter, found the whole of the articles hid under some straw, with the exception of one white saree.

The Forgery of a Government Currency Note.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Keeka Koondooshah and Gunnoo Narayen were again charged with having in their possession a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000 knowing it to be forged, and intending fraudulently to use it as genuine. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. The prisoners were unrepresented. After the examination of one witness the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

Assaulting a Purdasee.—On Wednesday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Messrs. P. Fischer and Philip Betts appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by a Purdasee named Beeshanth Guyebur. After the evidence for the prosecution was gone into a Mr. Whitehead was called as a witness for the defence. He stated on oath that he had assaulted the complainant and not the defendants before the Court. The magistrate thereupon remarked that a great deal of valuable time had been lost by the defendants withholding information as to who actually assaulted the complainant. He further added that the conduct of the defendants in this case was disgraceful. He would now discharge them, but as the Purdasee had been most seriously assaulted, the magistrate fined Mr. Whitehead in the sum of fifteen rupees, and further bound him over in Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

Application for an Injunction.—Yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, presented a plaint in the case of Ramchunder Kasew v. Veelabaee, widow of Ghella Soorjee; Henry Gamble, the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of Raghunath Luxmon; Dinanath Raghunath, and Luxmon Raghunath. The above suit is brought praying, *inter alia*, that the hereditaments and premises mentioned in the plaint be declared to have been validly charged in plaintiff's favour for the repayment to him of the sum of Rs. 3,501 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum. By an instrument in writing dated 25th May 1865, and executed between plaintiff and defendants, the premises in question were mortgaged to plaintiff to secure the payment to him of Rs. 2,501, with interest at 12 per cent., and the principal with interest now amounted to Rs. 3,501. Mr. Budroodin also applied for a rule *nisi* for an injunction to restrain the defendant Veelabaee from proceeding with the execution of a decree obtained by her against the Official Assignee so far as it relates to the said premises, and from selling or causing the same to be sold, or from receiving from the Sheriff of Bombay payment of the proceeds of the sale thereof, &c. His Lordship accepted the plaint; and a rule *nisi* for an injunction was granted as prayed for, with an interim injunction.

The Weather.—The weather here is somewhat changing, evidencing apparently the approach of the monsoon. Every evening large masses of clouds hover round, and sometimes we get a fall of rain, a most beautiful shower having fallen last evening, which has quite freshened us up. The thermometer still continues to range very high, averaging about 94° in the hottest portion of the day and falling to about 86° in the evening. Some assert that these are only the mango showers, but others that they are the forerunners of the burst of the monsoon, which we sincerely hope, as we are by this time half fried.—*Poona Observer.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 20th May, was 323, being 29 more than in the preceding week, 66 less than the total of the week ending 21st May 1872, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 239 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth rate of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	3
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	12	11
Esplanade	10,494	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6
Market	43,198	...	13	...	6	...	2	...	30	37
Mandwee	35,100	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	17	15
Chuk'a	36,748	2	8	...	...	2	...	1	20	9
Dombarkharee.	49,873	2	7	...	4	1	...	...	20	11
Dongree	25,556	1	5	...	1	2	2	1	18	11
Dhobeetulao ...	37,910	2	2	...	2	...	3	1	14	19
Phuneswaree...	20,700	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Bhooleshwur...	36,029	1	9	...	1	2	...	...	17	1
Kharatulao ...	25,638	3	9	...	...	3	1	...	21	17
Koombarwara.	27,594	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	9	10
Khetwaree	24,817	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	7	9
Girgaum	21,234	...	4	...	1	...	4	1	17	6
Chaupatee	7,531	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Walkeshwur ...	7,741	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Mahaluxmee...	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Mazagon	20,973	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	4
Tarwaree	10,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamat. & Byc.	75,026	1	16	...	4	2	11	...	52	17
Parell	13,773	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Scoree	4,469	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Fen	11,572	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	8
Mahim.....	14,310	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	5
Worlee.....	10,742	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	10
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Non-resident & unknown ..	.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Bombay.....	644,405	22	106	2	28	23	43	5	323	239
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		55	107	4	27	30	35	6	333	123

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth rate of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	1	8	...	2	...	...	...	17	17
Brahmans	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	12	4
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Hindoo of other Caste..	17	43	...	15	6	18	1	140	128
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	10	...	1	1	5	1	20	18
Mussulman.....	3	13	...	1	11	11	2	86	26
Parsee	...	3	1	3	2	3	1	19	26
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, Caitan Fernandes and Mary DeCruz, were charged with having committed theft of sundry articles of gold jewellery and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 557, the property of Mrs. Isabella M. Malet.

Mrs. Malet stated—I am a married woman and live at Chinchpoogly. The male prisoner was in my service as cook, and the female prisoner used to live with him on the premises. On the 7th instant, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I saw three currency notes for Rs. 10 each safe in a drawer of my dressing table. At 8 o'clock the same evening I saw this gold watch, gold chain, locket, gold earring, and gold finger ring safe in a case on the same dressing table. At about 9 o'clock that night I missed all these articles, and on opening the drawer of the dressing table I also missed the three notes for Rs. 10 each. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the property and money. The next morning I reported the theft to the police, and Mr. Inspector Chialett and a native policeman came to my house. Both prisoners were taken away. After two days they returned alone to my house and I gave them their discharge. Yesterday morning the male prisoner was brought to me by a native policeman, and this broken earring and this gold finger ring were shown to me. I identified them as part of my stolen property. Later in the day, at about 12 o'clock noon, both prisoners were brought to my house by the same native policeman, and this gold watch, chain, and locket were shown to me, and I identified them as my property. This note for Rs. 10, and these rupees, were seen by me to-day for the first time. I believe the note to be one of my three stolen notes, but I cannot identify it by any mark or by the number. The value of the gold watch and other articles is about Rs. 527.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 28th inst.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Pedro Domingos de Silva, a constable to the Coroner.

William Alfred Woolman, Head Yard Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway.

Byramjee Rustomjee, a liquor-seller.

Visbhoocundass Samuldass and Ramdass Samuldass, formerly guzerattee writers, at present unemployed.

Abdool Guffoor bin Shaik Sab, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Dhallee, woman, a courtezan.

Abdoolla Jaffer, a butcher.

Nundram Gopal, Luckmidass Gopal, Bhowanidass Shunker, and Hurdew Girdharee, lately traded as dealers in sweetmeats under the name of Nundram Gopall.

Abdoolla Moosa, a dealer in fruit.

Ignacio Poeta and Antonio Poeta, the first-named insolvent is a compositor in the Bombay Education Society's Press, and the second unemployed.

Framjee Auderjee, unemployed.

Gunputrow Mulhar and Machowrao Mulhar, the first-named insolvent is a contractor, and the second an English writer.

Pundit bin Ramjee, formerly a milk-vendor, now unemployed.

Henry Lewis, carried on business as a merchant in partnership with Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, and Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer Dady, under the name and style of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.

Manocklall Kessowram, who lately traded under the name and Firm of Kessowram Cullliandass and Manocklall Kessowram, as piece-goods dealer.

Mooljee Walljee, formerly a muccadam, at present unemployed.

Ramjee Khima, formerly a dealer in grocery, at present unemployed.

Memon Tyeb Tar, a hawker in bottles, &c.

Peerajee Seewajee, at present unemployed.

Joossa Noor Mahomed, Ayeeb Joossa, Rahimtoolla Adum, and Aboo Bucker Adum, jointly carried on business as contractors.

Curson Jussa, a cultivator.

Ruttonjee Nathoo, and Jootta Ajramer, who lately traded in partnership with Daya Shamjee, under the name and firm of Ruttonjee Bhoyjee, as dealers in grain.

Soomar Noor Mahomed, lately a dealer in vegetables and fruits.

Hormuzdyar Manockjee, a clerk.

Pillajee Juggonathjee, a Government pensioner.

Nowrojee Burjorjee, a carpenter.

Mahomed Arbee, a hawker of broken furniture.

Triccum Mahadew, Putamber Mahadew, and their mother, Dhunbaee, tailors.

Gopaljee Khodidass, and Panachund Khodidass, who lately traded under the name and firm of Gopaljee Khodidass, as grain merchants.

Sudsund Balcristna, an English writer.

Meeya Mahomed Ebrahim Abdoolla Guffroo Fussattee, a broker.

Abdool Russool (*alias* Russooljee Allybhoy), who lately carried on business in partnership with Abdoolally Cadurbhoy, deceased under the name and style of Abdoolally Russooljee, as a dealer in hardware.

Dossabhoy Audurjee, a farrier.

Bhiccajee Govind, a toddy-dealer.

Mahomed Rumjanee, a vendor of milk.

Carsum Rumjam, a milk vendor.

Narrondass Luckmidass, formerly a broker, now unemployed.

Ruttonjee Sowchund, a broker.

Khooshall Jeerjee, and Casseram Khooshall, blacksmiths in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Khimoo Bhowanee, Shreeram Khimoo, Tooljaram Khimoo, Pappro Khimoo Balkisson Luxumon, Dewkoobaee, Sebotoobaee, Roopcobaee, dealers in milk.

Bhaijnath Juggonnath, a broker.

Dada Meeya Noor Mahomed, a broker.

Coolsumboo, woman, unemployed.

Frederick Biers, lately carrying on business as a livery stable-keeper, at present unemployed.

Rogeenath Soondurjee, and Raghoba Bhoyseit, the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second a coppersmith.

Memon Ebrahim Essack, Essack Rahimtoolla, and his wife Rookhiabaee, labourers.

Dadaboy Hormusjee, a teacher.

Sha Heerjee Mooljee, formerly a petty dealer and latterly unemployed.

Ebram Jooma and Adum Jooma, dyers.

Nurrotomdass Motteeram, a broker.

Vullub Roopchund, a Gujerathee metta.

Mottee Esmail, and Fuckroodeen Mottee, grass-sellers.

Sorabjee Rustomjee, an English writer.

Bawa Meeya, Abba Meeya, Sallay Mahomed Bawa Meeya, and Abdoolla Bawa Meeya dealers in co l.

INDIAN ITEMS.

In consideration of the present embarrassed condition of the State of Khetree, the Government of India is said to have reduced the *nuzzerana* to be paid by the Rajah of that place for the Jagheer of Khote Pootlee, on the present succession, to Rs. 20,000, which is to be paid in two instalments, if the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana should think it advisable, but this concession is not to form a precedent on occasions of future successions.

Murder in the Eastern Archipelago—A short time ago, one Mr. Spearman was murdered in one of the Dutch Islands of the Eastern Archipelago by three natives. The criminals were, after the trial and sentence, *kriesed* by the hangman at the scene of their crime, in the presence of the Assistant Resident and an immense crowd. We are told that had their victim been a "native they might have made use of their right to buy themselves off from death," but, as a European was concerned, they could not do so. Under the Dutch law in force in those parts, a European classes with a native of the highest caste and his blood can be atoned for by blood alone!

Music at Sea.—We learn, with the greatest satisfaction, that Mr. Cyrus Gr—nt has so far recovered from the effects of his recent drowning as to be able to converse with his anxious friends and relatives, and to afford an intelligible account of his perilous accident. It now appears that this estimable gentleman, (who is partial to the flute,) tempted by the beauty of a moonlight eve, proceeded through the surf on a catamaran paddling his own canoe. He was under the impression that he had got securely beyond the outer line of surf and was intensely engaged in fluting "*Auld long syne.*" The patient now avers that just when he had reached the touching words, "*and seas between us baith has rolled,*" a heavy surf washed him off the catamaran, after which everything was a blank to him. The flute is believed to be still at sea.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Yachting in Bengal.—Sir George Campbell's new steam-yacht, the Belvedere, to which we referred lately, made a trip to Barrackpore, with a party of gentlemen on board, on Friday morning. The time occupied between Fort Point and the landing ghat at Government House, Barrackpore, was 1 hour and 23 minutes (with wind, and against tide). Returning from Barrackpore with the tide and against the wind, the time occupied between the Government House Flagstaff and the Armenian Ghat was 1 hour and 6 minutes. A trial mile on the way down was run in 3 m. 45 sec., or at the rate of 16 miles an hour; and we understand that a higher rate than this would probably have been obtained had the coal used been of a better quality. The Belvedere, although quite a toy, being little larger than an ordinary dinghi, is a very pretty toy, and contains, moreover, a wonderful amount of accommodation being supplied with two cabins, one fore and the other aft, which communicate with each other by electric bells, and are nicely furnished. Altogether, the little craft reflects great credit on her makers, the well-known firm of Messrs. J. T. Thorneycroft and Co., of Chiswick.—*Englishman.*

A NOVEL DECISION.

Sir,—The harrassing difficulties experienced by the Indian civil courts in sifting evidence were so manifest that the Government, as much from compassion for the presiding officers as from a desire to see *justice* meted to each individual suitor and defendant, after much debate enacted "The Indian Evidence Act," hoping that the law therein exemplified by perspicuous illustrations might enable the most obtuse comprehension, even if devoid of all forensic attainments, to grapple with evidence howsoever confliating. But what would the hon. members of the Legislative Council say to the following scene, which really took place a few days ago in the court of a senior assistant commissioner in the province from which I write?

Scene.—*The interior of a Model Court-room, presided over by an A. C. of the 1st Grade: to the right of him sits his Court Moonshee, &c. The Court-room is attended by the usual crowd of suitors, defendants, and idlers.*

Enter Plaintiff *and* Defendant, *attended by their respective* Pleaders.

A. C. (*placidly puffing away the smoke from a pipe in his mouth, loquitor, to defendant*)—Well! *toomisko chaiees roopaya dharta?*

Defendant.—*Gurreeb parwur hum*—

Plaintiff.—*Huzoor sub jhoot*—

Defendant.—*Thum jhoota!*—

Plaintiff's Pleader.—*Hazoor moothabik ikkut*—

Defendant's ditto.—*Sub khillaf hai.*

Here plaintiff, defendant, and pleaders commence arguing and wrangling as natives alone can. The A. C. looks confused, but, *happy thought!*—A. C. interrupting:—"Here, *ek roopaya hum phenke: moo oopur girrah moodai jeeta—hurrooff ayah moodaila jeeta.*"

After a little altercation the plaintiff and defendant agree. The A. C. tosses up a rupee, and lo! heads appear! *Tableau*—Plaintiff in attitude exultant, defendant dejected—pleaders grinning—A. C., bending over the magisterial sanctum, shouts "*jeet gya, jeet gya! jao! jao!*" Crowd in court, "*wah! wah!*"

Moral—What a severe lesson in economy this ingenious decision teaches the Government of India. Abolish the Legislative Council, and allow each officer to devise his own method of deciding suits!

To suitors and defendants—"*Adalut me jana mafik guddha pur charna hai!*" FACT.

—*Pioneer.*

A HOLE IN SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S DRUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—The amusing, but I must irreverently say, rather ridiculous resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the misdeeds of the magistrate of Burdwan and the Culna Jail presents another instance of what the Lieutenant-Governor mistakes for real official thunder, when it is only the noisy and useless rattle of his own well-beaten drum. So long as he can rattle his drum, and match away with his head in the air, he fancies that all his poor servants are humbly following his lead.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes that he has made the organization of a district complete; that he has put all men and all things in subjection to the magistrate, who has but to lift his hand or raise his voice and behold everything is done at his bidding.

But let any one look at the want of organization now disclosed. The magistrate is held responsible by the Government for the jails, as for everything else, in his district; under him comes the doctor as a jail inspector, and accordingly forth goes the doctor to inspect the Culna Jail. The doctor is offended, and dissatisfied with the state of the jail, and draws up a report. But instead of reporting to, or informing the, magistrate, to whom he is subordinate, and at whose elbow he stands, he sends off his report to a certain peripatetic philosopher, named Heeley, who is Director General of Jails, and this gentleman, instead of turning to the district magistrate, and at once applying a practical remedy for what is wrong, fires off a magniloquent and high-fallootin letter to the Government, in a style likely to tickle the Lieutenant-Governor's irascibility; and the Lieutenant-Governor in his turn, instead of doing what is needed at the ja i writes to the Commissioner of the Division, who probably writes to the district magistrate, so that in reality we find instead of a well-organized scheme of district organization, every sort of authority is pulling the tail of every other authority, whilst no one is doing the few things that are wanted in the jail, where I would venture to bet the Lieutenant-Governor a new hat (which he sadly wants) that he will find that the oil-mill is still lying useless, that the prisoners are still irregularly dieted, and that the female prisoners are still exposed to the gaze of their libidinous fellow-prisoners.

Rattle your drum, your Honour; rattle your drum, and let the world know how you *abhor* a want of organization, but perhaps the public and your masters will find out sooner or later that there is a hole in your drum. SPECTATOR

Darjeeling, May 15, 1873.

A TIGER ADVENTURE.

Another point scored for the tigers—happily this time not one which involves a fatal accident for the hunters but one which nevertheless deserves a place among the exciting accidents of the jungle. Mr. R. Campbell, of Buckonour factory, and a friend were out last week after three tigers that had been committing serious havoc amongst the cattle of a village called Hoormarta on the Kymore plateau, about 10 miles from Bucknour. The friend thus relates the melancholy mishap, which cast a shadow over the proceedings of last Friday:—"We had two beats without success, the tiger driven out in the first beat not coming near either of us. In the third beat a large male tiger got up and was seen by the beaters to conceal himself in a hollow at the foot of a large mangoe-tree among the rocky boulders of a ravine. Stones failing to make him break, Mr. Campbell took his station with a native up a tree about twenty yards to the left of the tiger. I was posted on a ledge of rock about fifty yards to the right of the tiger. The plan laid was that Mr. Campbell should fire at the tiger from his tree first, and as the animal would have to pass me to get down the slope, we were confident of one or both bagging him. I could not see Mr. Campbell on account of the spreading branches of the mangoe. Mr. Campbell's first shot had no effect; at the second the tiger, badly hit, charged roaring loudly straight at Mr. Campbell up into the tree, and seized him with his teeth by the calf of the left leg. I saw the tiger charge across a flat rock and ran down at once to the spot. I had got about half way, having to make a detour, when I saw the tiger going slowly down the ravine. I took two shots at him, hitting him once badly, and was congratulating myself that all was well, as no alarm had been given. I found, however, that Mr. Campbell having got down on a lower fork of the tree to get a better shot, was only nine feet from the ground when the tiger charged. He raised himself at once handing his gun to the man above him and clung to the tree with both hands. He was just raising his leg when the tiger seized it. The tiger was clinging with all four feet to the trunk of the tree. Mr. Campbell gave two kicks and the brute fell down to the ground and walked slowly away. The whole affair did not occupy half a dozen seconds. Had Mr. Campbell been a weak man he must have been pulled from the tree like a squirrel, and probably killed before help could have been afforded. His wounds are of course very bad, and bled profusely at first. They were washed and bound up as well as circumstances admitted, and he was conveyed on a charpoy to Bucknour. I am happy to be able to say that he is progressing favourably and with every chance of a speedy and perfect recovery. The tiger is believed to have been left dead on the ground, but of course we did not wait to look after *him.*—*Pioneer.*

MAJOR GENERAL DROUGHT, C. B.

Major General Richard Drought, C. B., on the Retired List of the Bengal Army, whose death we have announced, deserves more than a passing mention. The deceased officer obtained his Ensigncy February 13th, 1824; became Lieutenant July 9th, 1825; Captain December 2nd, 1836; Brevet Major November 9th, 1846; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel June 20th, 1854; Major February 25th, 1855; Lieutenant Colonel March 17th, 1859; Brevet Colonel August 29th, 1859, and Honorary Major General December 31st, 1861. He was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-26; took part with his regiment, the 60th Native Infantry, in the capture of Jhansie in 1839, and served throughout the Afghan campaign of 1842. He commanded a company of the 60th Native Infantry during Brigadier Wyld's advance into the Khyber Pass in January, 1842, and at the more successful forcing of that Pass by General Pollock on the 5th of April. Under the latter officer he was engaged at Gandamak and Mamu Khail in the following August. During the siege of Delhi he (then Lieutenant-Colonel) was dangerously wounded while commanding the Metcalfe House Picquets on the 23rd of July. For his services during the siege of Delhi he was created a Companion of the Bath. He never recovered from the effects of his wounds, and was compelled eventually to retire by reason of ill-health. He was universally respected by a large circle of friends and old comrades.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica.—These maladies are always more or less connected with disorder or disease of the digestive organs, hence the facility with which they yield to Holloway's remedies. Temporary alleviation immediately follows the proper application of this soothing Ointment, while the Pills, taken internally, reduce the digestive functions to order and avert all inflammatory tendencies. Nervous invalids will derive ease and consolation from the influence of these medicaments, which are free from mercury and all noxious ingredients. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills present, at a trifling outlay, the means of preserving the health or uprooting diseases which have assailed the body through accident, luxury, indolence, or other causes.

HOW TO FIGHT THE ZENANA.

Regarding the scheme to establish a boarding school for Bengali young ladies, the *Englishman* says—

Miss Akroyd, a young lady who has come out from England in order to see for herself in what direction the movement on behalf of female education in Bengal may best be extended, and to help that movement in every way she can, has come to the conclusion that one requirement, at all events, is that of a boarding-school. A good deal has been done, and may yet be done, on behalf of zenana education; but it is easy to see that the teaching of a few hours may be counteracted in home life by the influences which exert themselves during the rest of the day, and that an institution which undertakes the entire control of the pupil during the years of education is much more likely to obtain a thorough hold over her, and to instil into her those feelings and principles which it is the main object of an English education to impart. The proposed school is, we are informed, to be conducted in no proselytising spirit; it is not intended as an indirect mode of introducing the pupils to the doctrines of Christianity, but simply to do what it professes to do, that is, to give to Bengali girls of the upper or middle classes a sound education in their own language and in English, and to fit them for society. Our readers must have noticed that of late years many efforts have been made to break down the seclusion of the zenana. The young men of the day, many of whom have received their education in England, and have become deeply imbued with English ideas, are anxious to bring their wives forward, and at gatherings such as those at the palace of our respected Bishop, and on similar occasions, many Bengali ladies have actually ventured to come into public. Many more would probably do so if they had the advantages which such an institution as this boarding-school promises to confer, and we regard it as a great step towards the elevation of native society, which at present is only not accomplished because the necessary funds have not been collected.

Miss Akroyd has, with great liberality, offered to perform the duties of Lady Superintendent without salary, residing on the premises, until a competent successor can be procured from England.

The names of Mrs. Phear, Justices Phear and Dwarkanath Mitra, and Babu Keeab Chandra Sen, which occur with others on the committee, are a guarantee that the institution will be conducted on sensible and liberal principles, and we may mention that His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram has also promised his cordial support.

PIUS IX AND THE INFLUENCE OF ROME.

(*Times.*)

Pius IX., after surviving prophecies, prophets, epochs, periods, temporalities, kingdoms, and empires, near a hundred of his own Cardinals, and a good many possible successors, is in that state of health which expresses itself by conflicting telegrams, messages hastily sent to and fro, warnings, and preparations. The news to-day is again better; but, if there are hopes that the end is still at a distance, the contingency has been brought too close for Europe not to begin seriously to calculate its consequences. The fears and hopes are about equally balanced. Many things which cannot be done to-day will be possible and likely when the obstacle of a great and cherished name is removed. The name and character of the man stand for something and, as the Italians themselves are the most anxious in the matter, as well as the most concerned, we may, perhaps, be on the eve of a moral as well as a personal change. But if we consider the man himself we cannot but conclude that the range of alteration has long since been reduced to narrow limits. Pius IX. has done all that devotees could dream, and suffered all that the world could accomplish. He has achieved an absolute dominon over the human intelligence and lost every inch of his temporal power. Indoors the whole universe is at his feet, but he cannot look out of his windows without seeing a world in arms against him. Could he ever have been advised—for it did almost seem his nature—to confine himself to his spiritual character, there never was such a Pope. He seems, indeed, the predicted climax of the long series. In him are combined the simplicity of childhood, the arrogance of youth, the enterprise of maturer years, and the obstinacy of old age, till it is hard to say whether the man or the child, the saint or the man of the world, predominates in the old man acting the grand part of a present divinity. A Pope, indeed, has no opportunities of withdrawing for a while, of reconsidering his position. He is a public man always on duty; an actor always on the stare; never to be missed for an hour, and holding his ground by an unbroken continuity. He must always be seen, or heard, or at least heard of, and known to be moving. Pope Pius IX. is said to have been chosen on account of special qualitities for this purpose. He was of the most cheerful presence and was the most prompt and witty speaker in the Sacred College. Whatever Pius IX. was expected to do, he disappointed his friends by the childlike confidence with which he threw himself on the popular care. Truth must prevail, he thought, and need not fear. But having discharged his duty to the people, or his weakness for popularity, Pius IX. has since been simply the present High Priest of the new dispensation. It is impossible to imagine a belief more sincere, a vision more intense, a life more consistent, than that of the man who has claimed for more than a quarter of a century to be the lord and master of the whole world. If there be neither folly nor sin in such a claim, then we may admire Pius IX., and, indeed, must worship him and obey him also.

But while Pius IX. has been reigning over the whole world, issuing commissions and edicts to the very ends of the earth, and summoning councils to the foot of his throne, the whole world has been rapidly changing in the contrary direction. Indeed, the louder he has called the further have nations gone from him; and the more energetic his sway, the more desperate the resistance. It must be said, too, that the Stars have fought against him, and unless Pius IX. has pulled his own house down over his head, it is Heaven's doom and deed. We may concede—we may even be well content—that he he still holds and rules the most impulsive, the most imaginative, and the most sentimental races of the civilized world; and that he is himself admirably adapted for that empire over souls. It is best that they who cannot govern themselves, and who are singularly averse from all reasonable government, should find somebody to govern them on their own terms. We envy the Pope his Irish, French, or Peninsular subjects as little as we envy them their infallible guide. In this soil there is a good deal to be worked out yet, and we see no prospect of early change, even if Pius IX. have a very different successor. Everybody has leave to fight his battle in the British Parliament. But if there be any quarter which more than another enjoys the latest thoughts of the Old Man at the Vatican, it is that Germany which become an Empire in spite of him and his thousand Bishops. It is Germany that for the present leads the world, for what she does her continental neighbours know they may do, and soon find they must do. Germany is meeting Rome on her own ground. Since Rome, through her court, her council, and every other mode of expression is defining spiritual authority and power in a way to include everything within the dominions of the spiritual chief, Germany erects, defines, and fortifies the rights of the civil power. The measures now in the German Parliament, and likely to become law, amount to a secular organization, so complete as not to leave the Pope a soul, a place, an hour that he can call entirely his own, Germany asserts for the Civil Power the control of all education, the imposition of its own conditions on entrance to either Civil or Ecclesiastical office, the administration of all discipline, and at every point the right to confine religious teachers and preachers to purely doctrinal and moral topics. Had the Syllabus or the decrees of the Vatican Councill been simply translated into the language of Civil Power, by carefully reserving for it whatever the Pope denies to it, we should have the substance of the new measure of which Germany alleges itself to be driven, somewhat in advance of its spontaneous wishes. Henceforth there is to be neither priests, nor Bishop, nor Cardinal, nor teacher, nor preacher, nor proclamation, nor public act, nor penalty, nor anything that man can be, or do or say for the soul's, good of man in Germany with out the proper authorization mark, and livery of the Emperor. We know not whether the Pope can draw much comfort or hope from the fact that all the religions communities are treated with equality—tolerated, watched, controlled, and kept down, like Rome. Germany has come to this under Pius IX. Can it do more under the more favourable reign of a less fanatic or less unreasoning successor?

A new reign, even if it be that of a Pope, should be a new departure, and that from the actual state of the affairs to be dealt with. Pius IX.'s successor will start with the almost universal fact of absolute separation between Church and State, in every sense of those words. England, Russia and Turkey still have their respective unions of Church and State, whatever the amount or value of the union may be; but as much can hardly be said of any State or people claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. In that communion we see nothing but protests, reiterated every year with new vigour and determination, against the pretensions of Infallible authority. There are changes and revolutions, new dynasties, new combinations, and new forms of Government, but no change comes in favour of Rome. The work recedes further and further from the voice that claims to silence the understanding, to reduce Faith to a passive absorption of ideas and obedience to servility. Yet that Rome will remain for ages to come one of the guides to conscience, and even a teacher of thought, as well as a guardian of tradition, we need not doubt, nor do we wish to doubt. The world cannot offend any of the old sources of knowledge, or anything that points higher than this level plain. Nor does the world wish anything it once loved and cherished so changed as to lose its identity, and no longer be what it once was. Rome will be Rome to the end of the chapter. But the world itself is changing. Man is changing. All the modes of thought, and life, and feeling are changing, so that we may even feel and see the change. Whatever Power affects to deal with these things will have at least to adapt itself to the change, and present itself in a manner which will not shock, repel, and drive to absolute resistence. As it happens, something more is to be done now. The flock has not merely to be kept together; it has to be won and recalled from its wanderings in every direction—if, indeed, that be possible. Rome is bound to believe it possible, even though now she treats it apparently as a hopeless task. If the work be indeed possible, she will have to confine herself to the only ways and means left her—the arts of peace and persuasion. With these she can at least do as well as the rest of the world; but the rod of iron she once wielded to rule the nations and to break them to pieces is no longer in her hand. It is her voice that is to do the work; and as she cannot even threaten with dignity, she must now be content to persuade, and even to reason.

AN IRON LIFEBOAT.

(*Times.*)

The subject of lifeboats for passenger ships has received much attention in Liverpool since the loss of the *Northfleet* and *Atlantic*. On Friday a series of experimental trials was conducted at Hamilton's Windsor iron-works, Garston, near Liverpool, with a view of subjecting an iron lifeboat, constructed on the same principle as that which gained the gold medal of the Society of Arts, to the most severe tests which could be devised, in order to prove its efficiency in cases of shipwreck. Among the gentlemen present to witness the trials were Mr. H. D. Davies, of Spring-grove, a director; Mr. S. H. Louttit, C.E., the London manager of the company; Mr. Sharrock, C.E., the manager of the Liverpool works; Mr. Sinclair Robertson, and other gentlemen who take an interest in the subject of lifeboats. The lifeboat selected for the trials was of the same size and measurement as that described in the letter of Captain Ward, R.N., in the *Times* of Thursday, as having been tested in the Regent's Canal dock, Limehouse, with the most satisfactory results, in the presence of the Committee on Ships' Lifeboats appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts. The boat is 25 feet long, with 7 feet beam, and 3 feet 3 inches inside depth. She is double-bowed, with side and end air-chambers. Having been lowered into the company's dock, which contained abot 10 feet depth of water, the boat was measured, and found to have, when empty, 2 feet 8 inches freeboard amidships. The trials then commenced. Eleven men were made to stand upon the edge of the gunwale until the water of the dock just touched the edge of the gunwale on the loaded side. The boat was kept in this position for five minutes. Twenty-one men then jumped on board, and the boat being trimmed level, the freeboard was found to be 2 feet 1½ inches, or only 6½ inches deeper in the water than when empty. The boat was then tested as to the carrying power. She was filled with as many men as she could conveniently hold, and her ample accommodation for passengers in proportion to her width and length, and her remarkable air buoyancy, were shown by the fact that with forty-seven men on board the boat preserved a freeboard of nineteen inches. With this number of men on board the boat was rocked heavily from gunwale to gunwale, but shipped no water. The men were then ordered out, and told to jump into the boat hurriedly, in order to realize the behaviour of a lifeboat under circumstances of confusion or emergency arising from fire, collision, &c. The steadiness and buoyancy of the boat enabled her to stand this test also satisfactorily. The boat was then filled to the ont side level with water, and with twenty-one men on board she had still a freeboard of 16½ inches. She was again rocked heavily, when it was seen that the water acted as ballast and promoted steadiness, the motion of the water being checked and confined to the centre of the boat (in conformity with the requirements of the Ships' Lifeboats Committee) by the perpendicular shape of the inner sides of the side and end cases or compartments. As another test of buoyancy, the boat was filled to the outside level with water, but with no one on board, when the freeboard showed 20½ inches. The boat was then filled with water to the thwarts, in order to show her manageability in the event of being filled by a heavy sea. Two plugs in the bottom of the boat were then drawn, and the boat gradually relieved herself of the water until it had subsided to the level of the water in which she floated. The last test of buoyancy was to fill the boat with water to the outside level, and then to direct twelve men to stand on the gunwale. The water of the dock thereupon just touched the edge of the gunwale, showing that the water-ballast gave her really greater buoyancy and stability. Lastly, to test the enormous strength of iron boats constructed on this principle, a dingy of a size suitable for coasting vessels —12 feet long by 5 feet beam, and 2 feet 4 inches in depth inside—was dropped from the crane bodily into the dock— a height of upwards of 21 feet. It fell perfectly flat, with a tremendous force of impact and a noise as of thunder. On examination it was found that the bottom of the dingy on the starboard side was slightly flattened but that not a single joint or rivet had been started, and that the buoyancy of the boat had in no wise been affected. The impression made by these crucial trials was that Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have, in their patent lifeboat, in the words of Captain Ward, Inspector of Lifeboats to the National Lifeboat Institution, provided a "*bona fide* lifeboat for passenger ships and merchant vessels, and that if the Northfleet and Atlantic had been supplied with these boats and a proper boat-lowering apparatus, hundreds of lives might have been saved." The extra buoyancy of these boats, which secures their manageability after being filled by a heavy sea, is obtained by means of inclosed air. The lateral stability and steadiness in a heavy sea are secured by distributing this air-buoyancy along the sides af the boat, while an ample amount of end-buoyancy gives longitudinal stability and prevents the water being shipped in a heavy sea from rushing to either end of of the boat. This side and end buoyancy is obtained by means of a series of portable water-tight cases or boxes, conforming to the boat's sides, and fitting close to them. When in harbour, and the boat is required to carry cargo, these water-tight portable cases can be removed, and easily and quickly replaced on a vessel proceeding to sea. It was stated that Mr. Reed, C.B late Chief Constructor of the Navy, has adopted Hamilton & Co.'s boats as the lifeboats to be carrried on board the splendid passenger ships now being constructed under his designs. Other shipbuilders have also sent in orders for these boats, which are used exclusively on board the North German Lloyd's, and other sea-going passenger ships. The firm have also under construction a similar lifeboat for the Government of India.

Calcraft has announced his intention to shortly retire from an official life, and seek the repose of cultivating roses, dahlias, and tulips, for which he has a great taste.

The latest story of a brave though childlike form, faithful at the post of duty, comes from Ohio. He was the son of a village reporter, and having discovered a broken rail on the road just out of town sat for five hours on a fence near by waiting for the train, so that he might carry the particulars of the accident to his father. Such devotion to the paternal interest is very affecting.

Busts of Dr Candlish and of the Late Dr Guthrie.—Our townsman, Mr. W. Brodie R.S.A., has just completed the models of a bust of Dr. Candlish and of what is to all intents and purposes a bust of the late Dr. Guthrie intended to be placed respectively in the churches associated with the names of those eminent ministers. The former work, which takes the ordinary form of a bust, and which, when completed in marble, is to occupy a niche in the lobby of Free St George's has been executed from sittings given by Dr. Candlish within the last few weeks. It represents the distinguished divine in his pulpit gown; but the sculptor, while handling the details of costume with his usual taste has with true artistic feeling kept these in due subordintion to the striking head on which he seems to have brought to bear his best resources of eye and hand. To say that an admirable likeness has been secured, were to say little; with such a sitter the merest tyro could hardly fail to produce an effigy which should be readily recognised. The merit of the work consists in the masterly freedom displayed in the modelling of the head, and the skill with which the artist, while expressing in the features the fiery energy so characteristic of his subject, has given us that expression subdued and chastened with a certain element of sculpturesque repose. We feel that here we have the essential Candlish, but with the uncomfortable air of restless activity somewhat softened and toned down—in short just such a presentment of a remarkable man as it seems desirable to hand down to posterity. The memorial of Dr. Guthrie, which is to be placed in the lobby of Free St John's has been arranged as a mural monument. Over a plinth of the simplest possible character, supported on two square brackets, rises a Gothic design of plain but elegant outlines enclosing a panel from which the head and shoulders of the figure stand out in high relief. From the apex of the structure droop branches of palm and olive, while the mouldings surrounding the panel are enriched with a band of forget-me-nots. In reproducing the well-remembered head of the champion of ragged schools, Mr Brodie had before him, in addition to recent photographs, a fine bust executed by his own hand some ten or twelve years ago, and exhibited at the time in the Royal Scottish Academy. Admirable as was the latter work, the sculptor has fully equalled, if not excelled, it in his present production. Anything more perfect as a likeness we have not seen for many a day. The characteristic expression of the man—his air of mild benignity and buoyant enthusiasm—is cleverly caught; nor has the artist omitted, in the adjustment, or rather want of adjustment, of the clerical bands and neckcloth, to suggest the easy carelessness of his gait and habit. Executed, as it will be, in white marble, the work will form a worthy memorial of one whose name Edinburgh and Scotland will long continue to cherish.—*Scotsman.*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
,, 14 ,, ,, ..2¾ ,, ,, } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
,, 21 ,, ,, ..3 ,, ,,

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

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DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOTEL.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed